PEACE NEWS

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PACIFIST COMMENTARY
EDITED BY "OBSERVER"

The Open City

IT is welcome news that Rome has been declared an "open city," though it is surprising to learn that the conception is "unknown to international law." However that may be, we all know pretty well what it means. And so must the British and American Governments, for on Jul. 23 President Roosevelt said that they "had worked for over a year to have Rome declared an open city."

Why then were we not told that on Jul. 31, the day of Mussolini's downfall, the Badoglio Government, through the Vatican, informed the Allies that it proposed to declare Rome an open city, and that it was waiting to be apprised of conditions acceptable to the Allies? Now, after another bombing (which appears to have been quite unnecessary) the Italian Government has acted unilaterally and declared that Rome is an open city, and offers full guarantees. Rome radio says:

"The enemy must be allowed to ascertain that the measures laid down by international law are all and integrally carried out."

Deliberate Inhumanity?

IF, after this, the Allies make another bombing attack on Rome, they will have behaved worse than Hitler at his worst. Already their silence concerning the Italian proposal of Jul. 31 lays them under grave suspicion of deliberate inhumanity. Those who have the good name and good faith of this country at heart should press for an immediate explanation of that sinister silence.

In view of it and the obviously inspired suggestions that the unilateral declaration of an open city is null and void without the agreement of the other side (precisely Hitler's justification for the bombing of Belgrade), we must not too easily assume that Rome will henceforth be spared. I think it will be: first, because another wanton attack on Rome would quite definitely relegate us, in the eyes of any good European, to the moral level of the Nazis; and, secondly, because the military and political advantages of the surrender of Rome—for that is what it amounts to—are too great to be thrown away.

Badoglio and Fascism

BADOGLIO'S chief title to our esteem has been that he offered the king to disperse the Fascist march on Rome with "a whiff of grape-shot." The Evening Standard (Aug. 12) did well to obtain Ignazio Silone's account of the proceedings from his history of Fascism, published in Zurich in 1934, and not translated.

"The initiative to support Fascism (says Silone) came from the General Staff. Divisional commanders received a circular on Oct. 20, 1920, inviting them to support the Fascist movement. The signatory was the Chief of the General Staff, Badoglio. A second circular requested support for the recruiting of officers for the Fascisti. . . .

"Badoglio was consulted by the Government about the sympathies of the Army in case of a clash with the Fascists. He replied: 'The Army seeks no conflict with the Fascists. But should they act illegally, I would establish order in no time. Five minutes firing will settle the affair.'

"Badoglio's reply was published in Mussolini's 'Popolo d'Italia.' Mussolini added confidently: 'We do not believe that Badoglio will carry out his empty threat to play the role of executioner of Fascism.'"

"Mussolini was right," adds Silone. "Badoglio's threat was intended only to remind the Fascist leaders of their obligations to the House of Savoy." From which we conclude that Badoglio had a rather peculiar but simple notion of "legality": "legal" was what the king approved or agreed to.

Russia "Not Invited"

AMID umpteen variations, there are two substantially different versions of the Soviet Official News Agency statement (Aug. 12) on the absence of a Russian representative at the Quebec conference. Here they are:—

(1) The Soviet Government did not receive an invitation to this conference, since by its nature the presence of any representative of the Soviet Government at the conference had not been nor is being planned.

(2) The Soviet Government did not receive an invitation to the conference. Because of the character of the conference, the participation of any one representative of the Soviet Government at the meeting is neither suggested nor fitting.

Where do these English versions come from? Are they made in Moscow, or in England? Anyhow, considering the ticklish condition of relations with USSR, it is hard to resist the thought that they are deliberately ambiguous. Somebody, somewhere, is arranging that the one plain fact which registers is that the Soviet Government was not invited.

HAPPY HOLIDAY

THE contributions to the Peace News Fund show signs of holiday. This has always been the case in August and shows that contrary to the common belief, pacifists are human, not superhuman. I meet the occasion gracefully by wishing all the holiday-makers a happy time.

A good many have been working on farms, and they will have had the unforgettable experience of an early and bountiful harvest. They may go away with a slightly romantic picture of what farm-work means. It is not perpetual harvest, though it is perpetually interesting.

My experience of pacifist holiday-makers on a community farm is very encouraging. I have found them friendly, willing and hard workers. But to all holiday-makers alike I express the hope that they will return with renewed devotion to the job of increasing the Peace News Fund.

Contributions since July 29: £22 13s. 10d.
Total to date: £4,746 3s. 5d.

THE EDITOR

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to the Accountant, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

Shirking the difficulties of Peace making, men drift. But

Drift Where?

IT is easy to focus on the difficulties of international peace-building. It is easy because it is lazy. It appeals to "it-can't-be-doners," of whom there are always plenty. It makes no call on hard thinking or on courage. It is defeatist. It says, "Let her drift."

But we must ask ourselves, "Drift where?" The answer to that is easy too—as easy as it is appalling.

We can't win the peace unless we do it internationally. If we don't win the peace, a third world war is certain. War has become what we call "total," which is merely to say that war-making has adapted itself to the industrial age. If the present one lacks anything in totality, the next one assuredly won't.

If we achieve merely another truce this time, there can be no real demobilization, military or industrial or psychological. Even assuming that, during a lull of some years, the peoples of the democracies recaptured most of their basic freedoms, these would all go into the ash-can again when the next world war struck us, much more thoroughly than even now, and might not be ever regained. But even such a lull is not to be counted on; for if we win but a precarious truce, and if the nations must look forward to a breach of it, no country will dare long relax. No democracy can run the risk again of being caught unready.

War is a totalitarian business. So is preparedness for war. War that is adjusted to the industrial age is incompatible with democracy. The freedoms that we are devoted to—including, pointedly, freedom of enterprise—are not workable in the face of total war, nor in any but a steadily shrinking degree in the face of its probability.

What War Involves

Before we "fall for" the lazy and defeatist way let us make sure that we recognize fully the nature of twentieth century war. The word "total" means much more than merely that the distinction between combatants and non-combatants is wiped out when war is actually in progress. It also means that the actuality of war is not limited to the period between the firing of the first shot and the firing of the last—it includes every aspect of preparation for war.

And "preparation" has practically no limits any more. To be sure, it is the training of men and the building of machines and the creation and maintenance of factory facilities during truce for the production of enormous quantities of war goods. To be sure, it is the acquisition of the raw materials essential for this. But it goes far beyond all these things.

It involves everything in the economic field, internal and external. It involves all financial policy, internal ond external. It involves propaganda and indoctrination, also both internally and externally. It involves every imaginable kind of softening-up, directed against the intended victim nations or even potential resisting nations. It involves trucetime infiltration and penetration of every possible sort.

Preparation for war is political, economic, psychological, and everything else with quite as much emphasis upon weakening possible resisters as upon strengthening the war machine at home.

Divide et Impera

Inevitably the key policy of all the external preparation that is a part of total war, though this preparation goes before the firing of the first shot, is the formula, "Weaken by dividing!" Get this fact in mind, though all our habits of thinking make it difficult: the dates that mark off the duration of a war by bracketing the shooting and bombing period alone have become meaningless and, if taken seriously, delusive. When did the present World War start? Was it only when Hitler's panzers actually moved into Poland? Obviously, long before.

The preparation which is really part of the war, on the principle of "Weaken by dividing" externally, is not any longer just the conventional balance-of-power diplomacy, which operates among nations ,on the governmental level, in the effort to find allies and to prevent powerful combinations of resisters.

It also operates underneath government, directly on peoples. "Weaken by dividing" plays upon classes, groups, races, religious faiths, economic interests down to the smallest, and upon skin colour. It plays upon, and indeed preys upon, the very fundamentals of democracy, upon the freedom of debate and upon the wide range of inter-group contention that democracy not only permits but must permit, if it is to retain its own valirity. We have got to face such things in the making of our great decision.

Results of Losing Peace

Finally, while we are facing the consequences of not winning the peace, which is frankly the "hell-fire" approach to the need of seeking salvation, we should be silly to overlook either of two other sets of facts. One has to do not with total war in general, but with this particular total war—the things that will be part of the immediate picture unless we affirmatively prevent them. The other has to do with the little factor of time.

Let us take the time factor first.

Along with the reality of international interdependence has come the reality of acceleration. There isn't the faintest possibility of getting back to a comfortable or even a tolerable period of a century, or a couple of generations, or even a single generation unless peace is won.

"After me the deluge" is worse than cruel and cynical now—it is meaningless. Things simply don't move, in the age of airplanes and radio, at the glacier pace of the past, not even at the gentle trot of our grandfathers' day. Things gallop. Consequences come quicker on the heels of causes.

It is not an insignificant accident that the second World War started, the actual shooting part of it, a little less than twenty-one years after the shooting stopped in the last one. There was roughly a hundred years between Waterloo and the First Marne. There was one-fifth that time between Armistice Day and the attack on Poland. There is a clue in that as to what to expect.

Political Consequences

Come now to some of the particular problems that this war may liquidate

(Continued on page 4)

"Political Strategy"

OBVIOUSLY The Times (Aug. 16) takes the Soviet-Britain-USA situation pretty seriously. Regrets that Russia is not represented at Quebec (it says) are founded on two considerations.

"The first is the belief that all parties have everything to gain from the participation in the give-and-take of the conference table of a representative of the country which has hitherto made the major contribution to the discomfiture of the main armies of the Axis on the European continent.

"The second is a certain measure of uneasiness lest decisions taken without Russian participation should, however undesignedly, seem to pre-judge questions which properly concern the partnership as a whole. . . . What one commentator prematurely called 'a joint Anglo-American political strategy'. . . . might easily do more harm than good; its corollary would be a Russian political strategy about which Britain and USA had nothing to say."

It then quotes Mr. Walter Lippmann's warning to Americans against any settlement which "could be maintained only by aligning American, and therefore also British, military power against Russia in Europe." "To toy with such a policy," says The Times, "would be dangerous for the USA: it would be disastrous for Britain, or for Russia." (Why the last two words?)

Germans on Soviet Army

THIS needs to be considered in connection with a previous leading article in The Times (Aug. 13) on the Russian advance. It describes the new line of argument now being adopted in Germany.

"It is now being said that 'modern warfare on land between great industrial Powers must logically sooner or later develop into a stalemate owing to the assimilation of strategy, tactics, and technical progress on both sides' . . . The Germans are being assured that 'a military defeat can be inflicted on Germany only in land battles, that is, with the land strategy as employed by the Soviet Army.' Moreover, the Red Army 'is today the only one which can be at all compared with the German in strength and experience.'"

(Continued on page 2)

asks
WILLIAM WAYMACK

This is part of a speech by the editor of a famous newspaper of the American Middle-West, the Register and Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa. It was delivered in Chicago on April 16 last on the occasion of the formation of the non-partisan Council to Win the Peace.

Though it does not profess to be the utterance of a pacifist, we print it gladly as a forceful and realistic statement of the political situation today: a demonstration of the necessity of peace.

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War and Civil War

IT is not very easy to preserve in regard to the war what in a more normal context would be called a sense of proportion. In spite of ourselves we tend to adopt the point of view that is current and habitual, shared by the statesman and the common man: that the war will end, and then there will be peace. What these words really mean in the world today no one has any clear idea; but their emotional repercussions are profound, and it is impossible not to be stirred by them.

There must be some valid and important difference, we say to ourselves, between the continuance of the shooting war (as the Americans wisely call it) and its cessation. If and when the shooting war ends, we shall indeed be plunged into the unknown. But the unknown must be better than the known: for the simple reason that it cannot be worse. Such is the argument of instinct and emotion.

Yet reason and imagination alike tell us that it might be, and may be, a good deal worse. Almost universal civil war is as probable an aftermath of this international war as any we can foresee. And civil war, by the consent of the ages, is more terrible than war between nations. The solidarity of the national society, which is so poor a thing beside the solidarity of the international society of which we still permit ourselves to dream, nevertheless appears very precious when we contemplate its complete disruption. Yet nowhere, so far as we can see, is anything substantial being done to forestall that drive to disruption, except by the accumulation of the instrument of power in the hands of governments, which is the automatic consequence of war.

It is not otherwise, in this country. In order that the specious wartime unity of the nation may not be broken, the radical measures which are the necessary foundation of domestic peace are indefinitely postponed. When we think upon this situation—which is the element of new and strange in this war compared with the last—we see clearly how hollow is the facade of war-time unity. It is unity in and for stagnation; union in unconscious conspiracy against domestic change. The facade is hollow, and the contradiction enormous. For the war is by far the vastest process of change into which the human race has ever flung itself. To imagine that the unity of stagnation will somehow preserve us from the domestic consequences of the world-wide upheaval to which we have blindly committed ourselves is the wildest of illusions.

It is conceivable that this nation, in spite of appearance, preserves enough of the moral energy of real unity to enable it to pass from the specious unity of war to and through the necessary disunity of "peace" by peaceful means. But really to believe this is a prodigious act of faith. The fact that is believed by most people counts for little; it is not, with them, a real belief at all, but the expression of mental inertia. Because men take domestic peace for granted, they refuse to act consciously in order to secure it. Almost certainly, that is the sure way to make domestic peace in the post-war world impossible. In which case, the paradox of pacifism will come into the light of day. Pacifists, who are cried down as enemies of their country in international war, may come to be saluted as patriots, when their country, which has the tradition of domestic peace, passes out of international war into the condition of being continuously on the brink of civil war.

The Deadlock in India

NEARLY 100 representative men and women have signed the following appeal for fresh efforts to secure a settlement in India:

"A year has now elapsed since the arrest of the Congress leaders in India. At this moment thousands of Indian men and women are either imprisoned or detained without trial. The political deadlock has remained unbroken throughout the year and the resultant situation is one of mistrust and frustration—the continuance of which must imperil future good relations between Great Britain and India.

"The position presents a challenge to statesmanship and to the peoples of both countries. We believe that the time is opportune for a review of the situation and for fresh efforts by British and Indian leaders to find a solution that will be honourable and acceptable to both."

The signatories include Dr. A. D. Belden, the Bishop of Birmingham, the Bishop of Bradford, Vera Brittain, Dr. C. J. Cadoux, Rev. Henry Carter, Edgar B. Castle, Rhys Davies, M.P., Dr A. Herbert Gray, Mrs. Agnes Hardie, M.P., Ven. Percy Hartill, T. Edmund Harvey, M.P., Carl Heath, Gerald K. Hibbert, Laurence Housman, Storm Jameson, Saunders Lewis, Wilfrid Littleboy, Prof. G. H. Macgregor, Fred Messer, M.P., Lady Parmoor, Rev. Leyton Richards, Dr. Alfred Salter, M.P., Dr. Donald O. Soper, Reginald Sorensen, M.P., Olaf Stapledon, Dr. Edward Thompson, Dame Sybil Thorndike, Cecil H. Wilson, M.P., Prof. Herbert G. Wood.

MISSIONARIES' PLEA

A group of 25 British missionaries in India belonging to various branches of the Christian Church have issued a statement in which they say:

"We cannot but be disturbed by the fact that while it has been authoritatively declared that India has the right to frame her own Constitution for a free India, methods of friendly consultation and discussion with a view to preparation of plans for the attainment of this end have broken down, and bitterness and distrust have infected the minds of great numbers of people.

"As Christian men and women, we feel it our duty to give whatever help we can towards the restoration of good will, and the attainment of a settlement acceptable to all classes in India. We believe that such a settlement can be reached only through co-operation with the best minds in India. We therefore earnestly urge that all parties should admit the necessity for making an entirely fresh approach to the whole problem, and should declare their willingness to enter into unrestricted conference with each other with a view to discovering whether their differences are irreconcilable. This seems to us not only the right method of procedure, but the only method that is likely to be fruitful."

The Society of Friends, at its Yearly Meeting in London on Aug. 9, supported this plea for conciliation. But in the House of Commons on Jul. 29 Mr. Amery said:

"In view of the circumstances of Mr. Gandhi's arrest, the Government of India decided that he should not be afforded any opportunity of expressing or conveying his views to the public, either in India or through me."

Mr. Sorensen: How then can the public form any opinion on the views Mr. Gandhi has about the present situation?

Mr. Amery: It is not desired that they should.

Answer to Vansittart

"Towards a Lasting Peace" is the title of the following declaration in answer to Lord Vansittart issued by The Progressive League and supported by Christianity Calling, International Fellowship, International Religious Fellowship, Peace Army, Socialist Christian League, Friends' Peace Committee, and Northern Friends' Peace Board.

THE present deplorable state of the world is not primarily due to the innate characteristics of any one nation. The present situation is due, among other things, to—

(a) The state of anarchy which existed in international relations owing to the lack of an effective system of international law and order;

(b) The failure to build up a society which would bring to the common people a fair share of the world's potential wealth and a reasonable assurance of security, and a way of life offering them a constructive purpose;

(c) The activities of those individuals and groups who seek financial gain or political domination at the expense of the general well-being; also the newly found power which, as a result of technical advances, such unscrupulous groups and persons are able to wield.

Any attempts to persuade the public that the war is due to, say, the innate characteristics of the inhabitants of Germany, and not to the causes outlined above are bound to have two major effects:

(a) It will lengthen the war by depriving us of support we might otherwise have received from people living in Germany, Italy and Japan;

(b) It will shorten the peace by hampering the necessary work of reconciliation and by sowing fresh seeds of hatred and desire for revenge.

A really satisfactory peace settlement must contain measures designed to prevent aggressive despotism from any quarter. It cannot be based upon the idea that any one geographical group is intrinsically bad and another intrinsically good; but it must be based upon measures of justice and equal opportunity for all, upon the fundamental conception of the brotherhood of man. Only a settlement made in this spirit will abolish the sense of injustice upon which war and fascism feed.

PACIFIST COMMENTARY

(Continued from page one)

The last estimate appears to be borne out by the behaviour of the German defenders in Sicily.

"The relatively small German force engaged has fought with conspicuous resolution and skill. It was favoured by the geographical conditions; but from the highest to the lowest it seems to have known just how to make the best use of them" (Sunday Times, Aug. 15).

All-Powerful Heartland

NOW the German authorities are publicly acknowledging that the Russians are their military equals. The importance of such an admission may be enormous. For three reasons: (1) in the post-war future, Russia's strength will steadily increase in relation to Germany's, and Germany must therefore aim at securing permanently friendly relations with Russia; (2) the magnitude of Hitler's blunder in ordering the attack on Russia is openly confessed; (3) there is a manifest re- which dominated the German General Staff version to Haushofer's "geo-political" theories before Hitler's rise to power.

Gen. Martin (D. Telegraph, Aug. 14) sums up Haushofer's theory thus:

"To Haushofer, Asiatic Russia is the all-powerful Heartland, with whom, united, the Reich can dominate the world, but against whom war spells ruin. After Hitler's coming, Haushofer met with ever-growing difficulties in his avowed task of 'educating our masters.' The Russo-German treaty of 1939 was his crowning triumph, but after that intuition again prevailed. We cannot doubt, however, that the General Staff in its present pass are more than ever confirmed disciples of Haushofer, ready and willing to drop the intuitive pilot, if thereby reason may prevail."

German Army's Choice?

I AM not suggesting that the German staff will bring it off. But, I feel pretty sure that this is all that the long-sighted German has to play for. And I do insist that, once the temporary nature of the present constellation of the belligerents has been recognized, there is more in common between Russia and Germany than there is between Russia and Britain: and more still than between Russia and the USA.

The German Army chiefs see before them a Russia now their military equal: a "revolutionary" Russia, may be, but one in which the Army counts for quite as much as it does in Germany. Why not (they will be saying to themselves) go Red? Big business will be against it. But is big business very strong in modern Germany? I doubt it. Anyhow, the German Army has hardly more affection for big business than the Communists themselves. And the German Army will be saying to itself that defeat, if it were to come from USA and Britain, would be defeat not by soldiers but by big business.

It amounts to this: that I see no reason why the German Army chiefs should not be, quite seriously, converted to Communism—as practised in USSR today. That would be a situation for which Britain and USA would be not only unprepared, but for which they cannot possibly prepare themselves.

JOHN SCANLON'S Reminiscences of the RED ARMY

HERE am I sitting in the sunshine. I am reading from the classics issued by the National Government of 1919. The literature was issued by the best people in England, and therefore, the best people in the world. It dealt chiefly with the stirring days of the new régime in Russia.

In the spring, in that far off land, all men, old and young, turned their thoughts to free love, varied only by murder.

Spring, it would seem, had come early to Russia in 1919. For instance, on Feb. 11, The Times gave us a full account of the new "Proclamation Abolishing Marriage."

"From March 1, the right to possess women of the ages of 17 to 32 is abolished. Men citizens have the right to use one woman not oftener than three times a week for three hours, observing the rules specified below."

One rule was:

"Each man wishing to use a piece of public property should be a bearer of a certificate from the Factories Committee, Professional Union, or Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Council."

Yet it seemed an insult to our intelligence for The Times to say: "There need be no hesitation in accepting the Decree as a genuine document." England believed every word of it. After all it was the springtime when credulity springs eternal in the human breast.

ARCHBISHOP'S EVIDENCE

In those far off days, it appears, the Red Army had one historic mission, which was to rape every female in Russia. On Feb. 15, 1919, the Archbishop of Canterbury told the Upper House of Convocation: "Nuns are being violated, women made common property; license and the lowest passions are rampant."

From love to murder seemed an easier path than does that from Stalingrad to Kharkov today. Thus the Archbishop was able to announce that "The Metropolitan of Kiev and about 20 bishops and hundreds of priests have been assassinated."

Sir William Beveridge would have noted a certain carelessness in the arithmetic. "About twenty" seemed as though an odd bishop here or there made no difference. But that was probably due to the spring, or the artistic temperament of the Red Army. For these men were artists, both in love and murder. This probably accounts for their behaviour, because, according to the Archbishop, "before killing them they cut off the limbs of their victims, and some were buried alive." Which is a new form of assassination.

If anybody reads these fragrant memories of the past, I hope they will not be thrown into the same confusion as I was. As I read I have to turn to the date in order to make quite certain that I am not reading what is being said about the Germans today. Let me reassure everyone that I am writing of the exploits of the Red Army, not the German Army.

METHODIST WITNESS

I know there are non-conformists who are sceptical of anything said by an Archbishop. Fortunately eternal truths are not a monopoly of Lambeth Palace. The Methodist manse also sought for truth, even if it did not always find it. But there is a ring of authenticity about a statement by Dr. George S. Simons. He told the Daily Chronicle, Feb. 15, 1919:

"A few days before I left Petrograd, in October last, a woman more than 50 years of age, and teacher for years in a famous Imperial Institute for the education of young girls, called on me. She was in hysterics. The Institute in which she taught is one of the finest buildings in Petrograd. She said that the Bolshevik authorities had barracked hundreds of Red Guards in one wing of the building, and in doing so issued orders that all girls of and between the ages of 16 and 18 years were to remain in the building.'

But it appears there was one thing the Red Army could not do. In its Free Love and Free Exchange system it could not bend the iron of supply and demand. Accordingly it had to introduce Socialist legislation. This legislation was explained in the House of Lords as follows:

"The decree then says that a girl having reached her eighteenth year is to be announced as the property of the State, and that any such girl not having married is obliged under the most severe penalties to register at the Bureau of Free Love."

This had the effect of improving supply and the Artillery were able to order girls in batches of 60.

FOUGHT WRONG PEOPLE

It appears from the records that the Red Army, when not engaged in love or murder, actually fought. But having no Archbishop to bless their arms, they naturally fought against the wrong people—the British and the Czechs.

"Stand by the Czechs!" was no idle slogan in 1919. We sent out an army. Naturally we sent it out only because our honour demanded it. As Lord Milner explained at the time, the Red Army had "treacherously attacked" the Czechs. When asked to bring the British Army back home again, Lord Milner said: "It would be an abominable betrayal, contrary to every British instinct of honour and humanity."

The situation at the moment is that our honour demands that we support the Red Army which our honour bade us destroy in 1919. I wonder where our honour will take us next.

Neither the Peace Pledge Union nor Peace News itself is necessarily committed to views expressed in the articles we publish. (Still less does the acceptance of advertisements imply endorsement of any views expressed or implied therein or PPU connection with the matter advertised). Contributions are welcomed, though no payment is made. They should be typewritten, if possible, and one side only of the paper should be used. They may not be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed, nor can we undertake to acknowledge all correspondence owing to increased cost of postage.

Lord Ponsonby on

ITALY AND FASCISM

IF we were supplied with reports from experienced journalists, or the Government were furnished with detailed information from a band of intelligence officers, both situated in a dozen centres in Italy, their descriptions of the present situation in Italy and the Balkans could only be expressed in the single word "chaos." The collapse of Mussolini might have been foreseen in recent months. But the collapse of Fascism was quite another matter. It seemed too swift and sensational to be true. Doubts seem to be growing that it was not strictly true. Badoglio, the stop gap, seemed to be almost too ready to take on the government of the country. Some of us noticed that he referred to Victor Emanuel as the "King Emperor," a title which was both inaccurate and bogus. It was a compliment from a Fascist to a Fascist.

Traded on Weakness

THE Italian people will put an end to any semblance of recognition of Fascism and it won't take long. In the earlier days I was in close touch with Salvemini and the few who worked with him. He was never taken in by Mussolini. He saw he was a coarse, vulgar type of man with some talent as an actor who understood the weakness of the Italians for splash and colour, and, by publicity and ostentation, traded on it. But even in that he made mistakes. He thought they would glory in an extension of Empire. But they cared nothing for it, involving as it did hardship and suffering. They are essentially a peace-loving people, longing to devote themselves more to agriculture, science, art, and music. They have learnt a sharp lesson; now they see they were too easily led. The charlatans of this world, and there have been a good many, have never lasted very long.

Mussolini and Hitler

WHEN I read, as I often do, of how Hitler and Mussolini recently met in some out-of-the-way town, and Hitler said this, that, and the other, I am pretty sure it is not true. That Mussolini met some Nazi representative may be true. He never met Hitler. But he probably learned that he could not hope for more German help. After he returned his own Fascist Council said goodbye to him; and so his career ended in humiliation, and in all parts of Italy Italians seemed to be rejoicing.

Beautiful Language

I AM always reminded of the Italians' beautiful language. When I was trying to learn it, years ago, I found it easy to read and to understand. But when I came to try to talk it, I found that whatever I said would be put quite differently by an Italian. There would be a different word, a different emphasis, an unexpected repetition, a subtle turning of a phrase that was inimitable and gave it charm. They have profundity behind their simplicity, and their greatness will emerge again after this hideous nightmare has passed.

Arthur Ponsonby

Hyde Park Meetings

During the summer I have happened to be in Hyde Park on two or three Sunday afternoons, and have listened to the PPU meetings. So far, on every occasion there have been quarrels between the listeners. The last time was Sunday, July 25, between 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. The arguments in the crowd were so heated, the speaker was quite unable to proceed. I waited for about ten minutes, heard nothing but the crowd shouting at each other, and departed in the determination to write to Peace News.

I just wonder if these meetings do the slightest bit of good?

NANCY ROUSE

Colleton, Broadwater Rd., Worthing.

Pacifism, Propaganda, & Politics

Letters to the Editor

Owing to the large number of claims on our severely limited space, correspondents are urged to keep their letters very brief and preferably under 250 words.

Example of Peace Building

THE result of the S. African Election is taken (according to the Manchester Guardian) as "a resounding triumph for British liberal colonial policy," and "It is a reminder also to critics of the British Empire all over the world that British statesmen have given the most dramatic proofs of their faith in liberty."

This reminder to critics all over the world would have had more force if our attitude to the Boers had been paralleled by our treatment of the coloured peoples subject to our rule. How about India and Burma? So many examples appear on the other side that South Africa is seen as an exception rather than as a rule.

In the same way the phrase "British statesmen" is far too general. S. Africa's friendly relations with us are the outcome of the far-seeing statesmanship of Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was accused by statesmen in 1906 of giving away all we had fought for in the Boer War. Perhaps he did; but he got for us in return something of infinitely greater value. And he gave to the whole world an undying example of how lasting peace can be built even upon the ashes of war.

JOHN H. BROCKLESBY

44 Burringham Rd., Scunthorpe.

"Forget-Me-Nots"

Mr. Barraclough's letter regarding the ineffectiveness of land-worker COs generally as agents for pacifism was of interest but little surprise to me. But it would have been better to see some desire on his part to inculcate a sense of responsibility for peace in these COs than for him to throw the whole burden of stopping the war on to the few absolutists.

Personally I think that the conditionalist COs will turn out to be the "Forget-me-nots"* of the movement, though it is possible that, owing to differences in temperament, there may have to continue two classes of objectors; one working on war-resistance and the other concentrating on the construction of the new society. If this is so, to get an effective movement, either would have to gain understanding and confidence in the inter-relationship of the functions of the other. Then we should have something worth-while!

PAUL D. ABBOTT

3 Defoe Av., Kew Gardens.

*Botanical Note.—Myosotis flowers in scorpioid cymes. The inflorescence is at first curled up like a snake and then ultimately straightens out, facing boldly upwards.

"Land Sentence"

I also have spent three years on the land and I do not agree with the assertions of F. A. Barraclough and H. W. Page that "80 per cent of the COs so engaged are remarkable only for their lack of a sense of responsibility to the community in general and the pacifist cause in paricular."

A very large percentage of the COs with agricultural exemption are thoroughly unsuited physically to land-work (a very important point) whilst a considerable proportion are unsuited by reason of temperament. For a very large number, farm labouring is a land sentence, particularly for those who are unfortunate enough to be working for WAECs where for months on end the majority are ditching or threshing. I venture to suggest that even the most ardent lovers of the land would find the glamour of it become a little tarnished after six months with a threshing machine.

In conclusion I should like to pass on what was said to me by the foreman of a threshing gang visiting our farm last February. "They can say what they like about Conchies, but you'll never get a couple of fellows to work better than the two we have got; for six months they've been taking down stocks and straw pitching, and you'll never hear them complain, however tired and dirty they may be."

I thought that was a fine tribute, because most foremen and farmers are prejudiced people. They and the winter-months on a farm, are the main difficulties of the agricultural CO.

IAN KIEK

2 Welcome Cottages, Hayes Lane, Kenley.

REPORT ON BRUDERHOF

Owing to the unexpected development of its little group in Shropshire, the Society of Brothers has sent back some members from its larger communities in Paraguay to help in England. During the eight weeks' journey, two of them spent the time making "a full report of impressions and events" of the life and work of the brotherhood in South America. This has now been printed (and illustrated) by the Society of Brothers, and is obtainable from the Wheathill Bruderhof, Lower Bromdon Farm, Burwarton, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

MAY I call in question Mr. David Kennedy's assertion (PN, Jul. 30) that "modern politics" tend to "distract us from the more fundamental contribution which we can make to society." "For some," he suggests, "the struggle is no further removed from the orbit of the family, there to live out the pattern of brotherhood and harmony, where there was strife and disunity."

My own neighbours are excellent husbands and parents, to whom pacifist homilies on the Good Life would be impertinent. They are also good (which means reluctant) supporters of war as a regrettable necessity. Moreover, they are good citizens and shrewd observers, quite as conscious as Mr. Kennedy and I of the perils of mass-politics as we know them. If I retain enough of their moral respect to be asked for a pacifist's view on current affairs, am I to offer them no more than the defeatist-perfectionism of Mr. Kennedy?

Can it not be agreed that political decisions will be taken whether pacifists take part or not, and that our best service to the wider community lies not in abrogating our civic duties, but in supporting the relatively better course each time? Family allowances, conscription of adolescents for the pits, ownership of the land, planning of industry, treatment of colonial and enemy peoples—these and a hundred other issues of all degrees of importance are **going to be decided**. They are not "pacifist" matters, but the way they are resolved will determine whether the post-war world has the elements of peace or the combustibles of war at its heart. If pacifists do not make common cause with men of good will in such matters they will not be worthy citizens, even though their hearth radiates fellowship.

Those of us who are "working for international socialism" would not claim to be "expressing their pacifism in a practical form"; it is rather to modify the framework of society so that the peaceful virtues are encouraged. No society can be better than its individual members are; the real criticism of this society is that it allows its highest common factor to be diminished.

Mr. H. S. A. Smith's plea that minorities instead of "being vastly contemptuous of majorities" should "have a strong sense of their duty" in serving "the total community" is timely. His reminder that "all the great social reforms started from groups which were—and many of them still are—minorities" is a convincing reply to eclectic pacifism.

HOWARD WHITTEN

David Kennedy's article, which I take to be an oblique criticism of the Armistice Campaign, expresses well the viewpoint of a substantial minority within the PPU.

Though there is doubtless much truth in his strictures on politics, it may be doubted whether the PPU can or should dispense with "propaganda." While there is a chance of influencing public opinion and while we have the liberty to do so we ought, surely, to use all the means of persuasion at our disposal to show the folly and insanity of "a fight to a finish." To do so is not to coerce or to employ "power politics," but may in fact be the shortest route to the attainment of "the politics of brotherhood." That is through the propagation of the truth as we see it—which cannot be morally wrong.

When the war is over and the inevitable reaction has set in, it may well be that we shall have an unparalleled opportunity to influence and even guide opinion. To fail to grasp such an opportunity, if it comes, would surely be a terrible mistake. And is it not clear that there is all the more need for our relative sanity when we recall how easily the wars of 1914 and 1939 might have been avoided, had wiser diplomacy been employed?

G. F. BLIGH

206 Derbyshire Lane W.,
Stretford, Lancs.

WORDS OF PEACE—34

Benefactors and Masters

THE benefactors of humanity are those who have thought great thoughts about her; but her masters and her idols are those who have flattered and despised her, those who have muzzled and massacred her, inflamed her with fanaticism or used her for selfish purposes.

Her benefactors are the poets, the artists, the inventors, the apostles, and all pure hearts. Her masters are the Caesars, the Constantines, the Gregory VII's and the Innocent III's, the Borgias, the Napoleons.

H. F. AMIEL, 1869.

"Cat and Mouse"

ACT NOW!

CONTINUING their efforts to end the "cat and mouse" treatment of conscientious objectors, the Central Board for COs (6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1) has sent to MPs, Church and Labour leaders, and other prominent people copies of an urgent appeal.

This takes the form of a very clear statement of the pledges that have been given and the provisions that have been made to avoid "cat and mouse," the way in which it is nevertheless practised, details of two particularly flagrant cases, and the Minister of War's latest statement on the subject in the House of Commons.

Although the Secretary of State declares that the issue is one for the Tribunal, the sentences imposed on COs very often exclude access to the Tribunal by being sentences of detention and not of imprisonment. This, the CBCO emphasises, is the whole point, but "It is clear from the Minister's answer that the question is not closed and that urgent representations might be considered."

It has now been announced in the press that evidence for the inquiry into conditions in Service prisons and detention barracks may be offered in writing to Maj. J. R. Willis, c/o Mr. Justice Oliver, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2, and the CBCO has written to him asking for details as to how evidence should be tendered, the type of evidence desired, and the date by which offers of evidence are required.

COs who have been to prison will be among the speakers at a conference arranged by the Howard League for Penal Reform and the Penal Reform Committee of the Society of Friends for Sep. 4, 10 a.m.-4.45 p.m., in Friends House, Euston Rd., N.W.1 from which address also fuller particulars are available.

MAKE PEACE NOW!

A MESSAGE "to all men everywhere," pleading for Christ's way of peace to be sought, passed by the Society of Friends at its Yearly Meeting on Aug. 11, concludes:

"That way of peace is not to be found in any policy of "unconditional surrender" by whomsoever demanded. It requires that men and nations should recognize their common brotherhood, using the weapons of integrity, reason, patience, and love, never acquiescing in the ways of the oppressors, always ready to suffer with the oppressed.

"In every country there is a longing for freedom from domination and war which men are striving to express. Now is the time to issue an open invitation to co-operate in creative peacemaking, to declare our willingness to make sacrifices of national prestige, wealth, and standards of living for the common good of men.

"The way of Christ is followed not by those who would be mighty and powerful, but by those who would serve. His peace for the world will be won by those who follow him in repentance and willingness to forgive."

"If, after all their efforts, the clergy cannot prevent the breaking out of war, let them never give it the slightest approbation, directly or indirectly; let them never give countenance to it by their presence at its silly parade or bloody proceedings; let them never pay the smallest respect to any great patron, or Prime Minister, or courtier who is the author or adviser of a state of affairs so contrary to their holy profession, and to every duty and principle of the Christian religion, as is a state of war."—**Erasmus**, "The Complaint of Peace" (1517).

THE basis of the Peace Pledge Union is the following pledge which is signed by each member:

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER.

The address to which new signatures of the pledge should be sent, and from which further particulars may be obtained is:

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DRIFT W HERE ?

(Continued from page 1)

or that it may merely intensify, depending wholly on whether it is made to liquidate them or to intensify them. Obviously, unless the United Nations develop long-term purposes and effective ways of implementing them, relations between Russia and her present Western allies could become very bad indeed. The situation in Yugoslavia is a miniature preview of what could happen.

Consider the whole question of future relationships between the white and the coloured races, the Whites and Yellows particularly. China is going to be a nation, and a real power, and it isn't going to take her four hundred years, either. Japan, even when crushed, will have been a fiery lesson to us, if we have any sense at all. The point is that East and West, which couldn't meet, have met—and they are either going to find the real bases of mutually helpful and mutually respectful co-operation now, or else. . . .

Nobody but the veriest dunce can fail to recognize that the Yellow peoples can and will organize, educate, adopt modern technology, and, in short, establish an equality in dynamics and fire-power as well as culture. It was only a brief day during which the Western world achieved and held the power to treat the Eastern world—that the Whites achieved and held the power to treat the Yellows—as something inferior, to be dealt with on that basis. It has really been only a brief day, and, more importantly, it is done. To put it in the very simplest form, the peace that follows military victory has got to be a "right" peace from the standpoint of China, weak as China now is, or else. . . .

We should be still greater idiots if we did not recognize that Britain and America could drift apart after military victory—despite the relative ease with which the common language and similarity of institutions and ideas have enabled us to pull together—unless we establish the bases of pulling together continuously after this spell of slaughter stops. And wouldn't that offer a nice prospect for the babies that are growing up—not merely the "unimportant" babies growing up in other countries but those in our own country, whom I hardly think anybody would consider unimportant?

There is no need to pick particular things, but there certainly is need to recognize that no possible calamity can be excluded if, though winning the war, we fail to win the peace.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR AND CONSCRIPTION

Though now rather "ancient history" (it reached us in the May, 1943, Bulletin of the New Zealand PPU, and is a quote from the American agency Worldover Press!), the following is worth putting on record as indicating Australian Labour's attitude to conscription in two wars.

The Australian Worker, Labour Party organ, conducted a vigorous campaign against conscription for overseas duty and expressed astonishment that Labour Premier Curtin, who had been one of the staunchest anti-conscriptionists, should reverse his stand and support the conscription measure.

"There is something unique," this paper wrote in a leading article, "in the mass sentiment of free Australians on the subject of physical compulsion for military purposes. They loathe it with every atom of their being. . . . Twice in the past they made history by defeating attempts to raise conscript forces for service overseas. We who oppose conscription today offer no apology for harking back to 1916 and 1917 when the Australian people made manifest to the whole world their passion for freedom under arms."

In another issue, the same paper makes clear the basis of its opposition to conscription. It writes: **"Life is sacred. It belongs to the individual by virtue of the right inherent in his nature, and no person, no State or institution can produce a valid title to take possession of it and dispose of it in any way**

The latest publications of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society (Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1) are a pamphlet, "The British Colonial System and its Future"—a reprint of an address by Viscount Samuel at the annual meeting of the Society—and a draft International Colonial Convention prepared by the Society. News of the Society's work is given in the July issue of "The Anti-Slavery Reporter," price 6d.

THE MARCH TO DEATH

FREEDOM PRESS are proud to be the publishers of this volume of drawings by John Olday because they are, in our opinion the most uncompromising attack on War, Capitalism and Nationalism that has been made by any artist since the outbreak of war. We warn readers that owing to our small paper quota this volume appears in a limited edition, so order your copies now from your bookseller or from the publishers.

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C.O.s and the New Fire Guard Orders

THE differences to conscientious objectors between the new Fire Guard Orders and the old are not marked. In reply to a question in the House of Commons on Jul. 8, Mr. Morrison stated that the new Orders would provide relief to a man who, though having a conscientious objection to compulsory registration, was nevertheless prepared voluntarily to perform the requisite duties.

This so-called relief is inferred from Article 8 of the Local Authority Services Order. After confirming the power of a local authority to hold a public registration, the Article goes on to empower a local authority to register people individually.

People who, on Sep. 20 next (when the Orders come into force), are "registrable" (i.e., men between 18 and 63 and women between 20 and 45, who, in either case, are not exempt from registration) **but not already registered**, must, within 21 days after Sep. 20, report that fact in writing to the local authority, which will then serve notices requiring them to register. Failure to report or register is punishable in a police court with up to three months' imprisonment, a fine of £100, or both.

A person convicted on either charge can then be registered by the local authority and, unless exempt from service as a fire guard, enrolled for duty. If a person refuses duty on being enrolled there is no limit to the number of times he can be prosecuted for that offence. If, however, he is doing voluntary duty such as would entitle him to exemption, he would not be prosecuted further. Inquiry is now being made as to the exact intention of the Ministry on this point.

Similar duties and procedure apply to persons becoming registrable after Sep .20 by (a) beginning to live in an area to which the Order applies, (b) attaining the minimum age, or (c) ceasing to be exempt from registration.

FORCIBLE DRESSING

In a written reply to a question, Sir Achibald Sinclair has stated that a case of forcible dressing and brutal assault reported to him had been fully investigated by a court of inquiry, which "found that no more force than was necessary was used by the station police. In the circumstances, no disciplinary action is called for. The airman concerned has left hospital and is about to be granted leave, pending discharge from the Service."

In reply to a question by Mr. James Barr on Jul. 28, 1942, Sir James Grigg admitted that there was no authority for dressing a **soldier** forcibly, and enquiry is now being made of the Air Ministry as to the authority for dressing an **airman** forcibly.

* * *

When **Joseph Davies**, formerly a postal clerk at Cardiff, who is serving a sentence of 94 days' imprisonment imposed by court martial, was told by the Appellate Tribunal at Carlisle, on Aug. 12, that on the completion of his sentence he would be discharged from the Army and conditionally registered as a CO, it was stated (according to the News Chronicle) that he had refused to take any pay while in the Army.

Sentence of 30 days, 25 dollars, and costs, and of 90 days, 50 dollars, and costs are reported by the War Resisters' League, of New York, on two men serving with a Civilian Public Service unit, who violated the blackout regulations during an air raid test at Cleveland, Oregon, State Hospital.

Willing to register only, Mrs. **Jean Bray** was sentenced at Nottinghamshire Petty Sessions, on Aug. 4, to 2 months' imprisonment for refusing to take up full time work when directed to apply for it at the Midland Agricultural College. She had attended more than half a dozen interviews with Ministry of Labour officials.

* * *

From Sep. 19 to 26 a special "CO Week" will be held with a view to cementing the fellowship of COs in all parts of the country and to raising money for the work of the Central Board for COs.

The war has cost the world so far about 415,000,000,000 dollars (£103,750,000,000). The US Commerce Department estimates that the United Nations have spent £75,000,000,000 and the Axis some £28,750,000,000.—D. Express, Aug. 10.

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FAMINE

AN estimate that "300,000 deaths occurred from starvation within two years" in Greece is reported (D. Telegraph, Aug. 18) to have been given in Cairo by a former Greek Cabinet Minister, M. George Exintaris, who recently arrived there from Greece.

In a written reply to a question, Mr. Foot has admitted that "the conditions which have prevailed in Belgium since the German occupation have inevitably caused a deterioration in the health and fitness, especially of the poorer classes, both in Antwerp and in other cities and towns"

but asserted that TB, infantile mortality, and rickets "declined in 1942, largely as the result of better food distribution."

The **Derby** PPU Group has issued a leaflet entitled "Children are Starving." It gives facts about Greece and Belgium, what has been done for them, what is wanted now, how people can help, and where to get more information locally. Attached to the leaflet is a petition form on which people can urge the Government "to accept, without further delay, the proposals of the Famine Relief Committee for the sending of limited and controlled food relief to the children in enemy-occupied countries."

Originally due to PPU and FoR stimuli, the **Loughborough** Council for Food Relief, under the chairmanship of the Mayor, is well under way and each Saturday is giving a display on a stall in the Market Place. So far most of the "stall-watching" has been done either by PPU or FoR members.

The National Peace Council has received news from the International Peace Bureau in Geneva of the death, in May last, at Brussels, of Senator Henri La Fontaine, President of the Bureau. Senator La Fontaine, who was 88 years of age, had a high reputation throughout Europe and the United States for his personal integrity, his wide knowledge of international affairs—especially on the legal side—and his unrelenting devotion to the ideal of a co-operative international society.

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FOR ALL properties to be let or sold in N.W. London and Districts, apply to McCraith and Brooks. Auctioneers and Surveyors, 44 Market Place, N.W.11. (Speedwell 9888, 3 lines), who will give special attention to the requirements of pacifists.

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SHERWOOD SCHOOL, Epsom (Prog., Co-ed, Community; boarding and day; 3-18) is extending premises. A few vacancies still remain. Margaret Barclay, B.A., Harold Pratt, B.A.

SPEECH-TRAINING. Private lessons by arrangement. Mornings or evenings. Also English for French-speaking persons. Write for appointment. Michael Hitchman, 67 Gunterstone Rd., W. Kensington.

LITERATURE, &c

GIFT FOR C.O.s in prison, "How Green Was My Valley." Relatives write. Marshall, 21 Wheatlands Drive, Bradford, Yorks.

BOOKS LOANED to C.O.s on land, etc.; without obligation. Write for list Marshall as above.

QUAKERISM. **Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.**

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HANDSWORTH GROUP "Bring and Buy" Stall, Whetstone, Birmingham, Aug. 28. Will you please help us with any kind of gift?

PACIFISTS AND GROUP Secretaries interested in stamps should write for selections, approval books, etc., to Wembley Group Secretary, 133 Sudbury Av., Wembley. Profits (about 33 1-3%) paid into nominated pacifist funds by Secretaries. References and stamp please.

TWO COTTAGES, overlooking River Wye, for sale as investment, £600; let for duration to two C.O. landworkers and their families. Box 41 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4

23 TALES (Tolstoy) and large illustrated Pilgrim's Progress wanted. Offers to Amy Beavon, 11 Blakesley Rd., Birmingham 25.

MEETINGS, &c.

BIRMINGHAM. A P.P.U. Garden Party will be held at "Whetstone," Edgbaston, on Aug. 28, at 3 p.m. Target, £100. Tickets 9d. from Anne Jones, 24 Whitehall Rd., Birmingham 21.

DEVON. ALEX WOOD at Friends Meeting House, Magdalen Rd. (opposite Eye Infirmary), Exeter. ("Conditions of an Enduring Peace"). Sun., Aug. 22, at 6.15 p.m.

EX-PRISONER C.O.s' breakfast, Sun., Aug. 29, 40, Princes Gdns., Exhibition Rd., Kensington, at 9 a.m.

MERSEYSIDE REGION. Unity Cafe, Williamson St., Liverpool, Sat., Sep. 4, 3 p.m. Public meeting. Rhys Davies, M.P. on "What Are We Fighting For?" 6 p.m., members and sympathizers only, discussion on Armistice Campaign in the Region.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 57 Cavendish Rd., Clapham Common, S.W.12. Sun., Aug. 22, at 6.30. W. MacGregor-Reid, MA,DSc. on "The Deathlessness of Life."

PERSONAL

CONTACT CORRESPONDENCE CLUB. A satisfactory medium for those desiring congenial pen-friendships. Particulars, stamp, Sec., PN, 19 Ty Fry Gardens, Rumney, Cardiff.

JOIN Victory Correspondence Club, 34 Honeywell Rd., S.W.11, for congenial pen-friends. Stamp.

ROVER SCOUT, 19, wants to meet French refugee of similar age, to exchange knowledge of language. Wilson, 81 Parkstone Av., Hornchurch, Essex.

SITUATIONS VACANT

A REALLY genuine young fellow wanted by a group of chaps running a market garden and Communal Home where East End lads spend their holidays, etc., free. Hard, exhausting life; strong character and social conscience needed—no pansies or talkers please. Box 40 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

ACCOUNTANT (Chartered), additional clerk required, two pacifists on staff, previous experience not essential, but knowledge of farm accounts an advantage. Salary £3-£6 per week, according to experience. Vincent Burston, 6 King Sq., Bridgwater, Somerset.

CHRISTIAN PACIFIST Land Units have vacancies for employment under County War Agricultural Executives or farmers and in afforestation. Christian pacifists with or without land experience write Secretary, Room 16 (PN), Kingsway Hall, London, W.C.2.

SITUATIONS VACANT (Cont.)

EXPERIMENTAL boarding school for 14 East Enders, ages 4-10, urgently needs cook and one or two other helpers; 6s. 6d. a week; isolated farm. Richard Phibbs, Beer Farm, Dulverton, Somerset.

ORGANIZER, London Area, P.P.U. Salary £3 10s. to £4 per week, either sex. Applications should not be made in the first place, but requests for full particulars should be addressed to The Secretary, London Area, P.P.U., 8 Endsleigh Gdns., W.C.1, up till Aug. 26 Envelopes marked "Appointment."

REQUIRED AT Lincolnshire farm colony for refugee and evacuee adolescents, two helpers to share domestic work. Opportunity London, W.1.
for social and educational activity. Apply International Commission, 67 Brook St.,

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER-COOK required as Warden for small London International Hostel for young people. Apply Box 1013 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

SCIENCE TEACHER required, preferably a man who could develop carpentry and land work activities, or become Director of Studies throughout the school. Burgess Hill School, Cranleigh, Surrey. Co-educational 5-16.

TO PRINTERS. Is there a C.O. who could help another with part-time assistance on small cylinder in London, S.E.1? Full-time situation after war if desired. Phone: Jones, Waterloo 4529.

WIDOWER, with son, 12, wants capable, companionable housekeeper; comfortable home, outskirts East Anglian town. Box 35 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

SITUATIONS & WORK WANTED

C.O. 18, SEEKS post with pacifist market gardener, farmer, or community. 18 months' farm experience; vegetarian. Fussell, 24 Sherwood Rd., St. Mary Cray, Kent.

C.O., 34, MARRIED, no children, seeks horticultural post; would help office, sales, and carpentry. Box 37 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

MALE C.O., 20, clerical exemption, seeks work "National importance" London. 3 years' costing, wages, records; operate Comptometer. Box 39 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT maker requires situation; C.O., exempt; served apprenticeship. S. Riley, 1h Sutton Bldgs., Sceptre Rd., Bethnal Green, E.2.

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